

THE HOUSTON DAILY POST.

Houston Printing Company.

BY THE
Houston Printing Company.
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HOUSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31.

TEN PAGES TODAY.

REBELLING AGAINST THE TRUSTS.

In New York just now we observe the gratifying spectacle of two growing and formidable revolutions against trusts—the retail butchers organizing for a fight for independence against the beef trust and independent retailers and wholesale merchants taking steps to cripple the sugar trust.

The means to be adopted constitute a case, possibly, of fighting the devil with one of his own weapons, combination, but it seems not only to be justified, but demanded in these instances. The opposition combinations are to maintain trade rather than in "restraint of trade." They recognize and are to foster individual rights in business. The trust's object is to limit individual enterprise, to shut up shops and acquire a monopoly, under one organized company, generally. If government does not step in and assist the individual, or the independent firm, there is no resource left to the dealers but to combine against the combine.

This is not the best way to meet the evil. Trade wars are disastrous to both sides to the issue and one of the combatants must eventually go down. Then the victor must recoup his losses by making the public pay back what temporary advantages they had enjoyed. The right way is to provide for healthful business competition by preventing great combinations, whose object is monopoly. This action must be taken by government. If government fails to interfere, however, there is a point beyond which even the combines can not go with safety—especially in the United States. As submissive as are our people to many abuses, both in the political and the commercial world, they will not fail after a while or in aggravated cases to resent unfair treatment and oppression.

It has been the policy of the trusts to keep down prices to a point that would not excite the cupidities of other capitalists, but the "Big Four" composing the beef trust seem to have overshot the mark in their late moves. The retail butchers of the big cities can see money in organizing co-operative slaughter houses, so long as the trust is disposed to contend for present prices and present regulations which it is seeking to impose upon the trade.

In the case of the sugar trust its tyranny and methods have long been protested against without avail. Now forbearance in both these cases has ceased to be a virtue and war is to be declared.

A great many men have contended from time to time that eventually the trusts would kill themselves by their arrogance and constant encroachments upon the trade, and the instances just cited seem to give color to this theory, but this does not relieve government from the necessity of stepping in and expediting the death of these huge concerns.

THE WEST INDIES AND THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

The news comes from San Domingo that the revolution down there is really a national movement to secure good government, law and order, and is not, as has been generally supposed, merely a factional fight in the interest of an ambitious adventurer. If this be true it is gratifying to hear of the success of the revolutionaries.

But along with this information comes the further statement that there is among the more intelligent, well-to-do, conservative and business classes a strong sentiment for annexation to the United States and that this purpose actually lies behind the revolutionary movement in the minds of the more progressive and far-sighted of the citizens.

It is very certain that if Porto Rico under the sovereignty and Cuba under the protection and tutelage of the United States, enjoy peace and good order and stable government, along with a full degree of liberty and prosperity and an absence of burdensome taxation, the people of the other West Indian islands, not so satisfactorily situated from either a commercial, social, or political standpoint, will become extremely restless.

The Dominions and Haiti especially

will this dissatisfaction and a desire for a change be noted, independent as they are and with no foreign sovereignty to consult as to their wishes in the premises. If Mr. McKinley, therefore, in speaking of "manifest destiny" will confine its application to the islands just to the south of us he will come nearer grasping the "mission" of this government.

It is a coincidence that as we read of this Dominican sentiment for annexation, we hear such men as ex-Senator Butler of South Carolina advocating the deportation of the negro from the Southern States as the only practical solution of the negro problem. The ex-senator favors an appropriation by the general government for the distribution of the Southern negroes throughout the Northern and North-Western States, but he is evidently willing to have them carried anywhere so as to get them out of the South.

The West Indies islands that have fallen under our control, or that may come into our hands, are largely dominated by the negro. Haiti is a straight-out negro republic and San Domingo is not so far behind. In the latter republic there is abundant room for a much denser population and the same is true of Cuba. The American negro is far more intelligent as a rule than the West Indies negro. It from North and South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, the bulk of the negro population could be transferred to the West Indies, to Cuba, Haiti, San Domingo and to a limited extent to Porto Rico, they would soon find themselves among congenial surroundings and possessed to a large degree of that political position and power they seem to crave so much.

But to accomplish this scheme this government would have to own all the islands mentioned. Otherwise the Southern negroes would not desire to move, but even if they did they would find themselves in constant trouble and unable peacefully to pursue their chosen way, or to develop the great resources of the islands, in consequence of the almost continuous political disturbances. Between the West Indies and the Northern and Western States, therefore, we might finally get rid of enough of the blacks to render the negro problem no longer formidable.

HOUSTON'S TAXABLE VALUES.

The assessment rolls for this city for this year show an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over last year and now more nearly approximate the taxable wealth of Houston, with a showing of between \$25,000,000 and \$28,000,000, than for several years past.

For five years, from 1894 to the present, the figures have remained about stationary, around \$22,000,000. Nobody will contend that during the past five years Houston has stood still in the matter of taxable values. During those years she has been steadily growing. There has never been a boom, but each succeeding year has witnessed new houses in great numbers built, added population, increasing business and an extension of the city's suburbs. There has not been during that time any collapse in values from any cause whatever—the advancement has been solid and continuous.

As a matter of fact, therefore, and naturally each year should have shown an increase in the assessment over the preceding year, but such has not been the case. The big jump this year, then, might have been anticipated for some time past. It seems to have been the policy here to keep the assessments down and the taxes up. In some other of our Texas cities the very reverse has been the policy—the assessments have been high and the taxes kept down. Of course, it is virtually the same to the taxpayer in either case—his taxes remain about as usual. But in the effect upon the outside public of the two systems there is a wide difference. The stranger is impressed by a large showing of wealth and low taxation, when he finds on the other hand apparently little wealth and high taxes he is ready to avoid the locality, often, without stopping to "go behind the returns." Then property values are largely judged of by prospective purchasers, from the showing on the assessment rolls. Often the real estate market is embarrassed from this very cause.

For these reasons a high assessment and correspondingly low rate of taxation has its advantages. In the imposition of other taxes, however, than those regulated by the city, a low assessment has, of course, the decided call, so that the question at last resolves itself into a matter of calculation and balancing of benefits.

It must be remembered always in looking at our city assessment rolls that Houston is circumscribed in its limits. While these latest figures, therefore, come nearer than for some years past in representing the taxable wealth of the city, they still fall far short of showing the wealth of what the stranger would regard as Houston. The suburbs that are properly but not legally a part of this city, are large and represent values amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. If our corporate limits were extended and a fair assessment made we would easily show taxable wealth equal to if not larger than any city in the State, as also a larger voting population.

It is understood the president will save Captain Carter from the penitentiary and simply dismiss him from the service, with the \$10,000 fine imposed by the court martial. Why dismiss him at all? Why not furlough him on full pay until time for his retirement and let him pay his fine out of his salary? Shall Egan draw all the prizes of executive clemency?

There is little doubt that the financial question will play an important part in the gubernatorial campaign in Ohio.

The reports from the late flooded districts in Texas show how charity may be abused by an ignorant or indolent population. Rations have to be withdrawn from the negroes in order to get them to go to work. The same experience was had in Cuba and will probably be had again in Porto Rico. Even charity needs to be discreetly administered.

France, as De Freycinet intimated, would be a sorry fit soon if she went to war with

such an outfit of scamps at the head of her armies as have been malignantly prosecuting Dreyfus.

If Maitre Labori had a chance to cross-examine the court he could doubtless develop the sensation of the case!

The Philadelphia Ledger is generous enough to claim all the public virtue for the North. It remarks that "the South public officials take their orders from Judge Lynch. In the North they obey the boss. Justice and public duty are regarded about as much in one case as in the other!"

There is no reason why the Quay machine should not work smoothly—Pennsylvania abounds in oil and as an oiler Quay's equal is hard to find.

It would seem as if Nellie Grant's experience with a foreign husband would have been enough in that line for the Grant family. But every girl thinks she can manage these things better than her uncles, or her cousins, or her aunts.

Mexico City is planning a bull ring to accommodate 14,000 persons. New York's accordeon ring is not so pretentious, but equally brutal and disreputable.

General Funston's former command in the Philippines is to go to Joe Wheeler. Old as he is, General Wheeler can climb as many trees and swim as many streams as Funston. That brigade is evidently picked out for a hot race.

The Anglo-Russian dash at Han Kow is to be submitted to arbitration. Arbitration is easy enough of adoption when two fellows are afraid of each other!

The New York newspapers appear to have again put that city under obligations to them for having spilled the Rampow water job. The New York press is mostly "yellow," but it is generally loyal to the best interests of the city.

It is a disturbing question now whether the Filipino news by way of Hong Kong, or the Oms news from Manila, contains the largest amount of misleading information.

The race for congress in the late Richard P. Bland's old district turned largely on the issue of imperialism and an endorsement of the McKinley policies. The democrat was elected—the first blood for the old republic!

It will not do for the administration to estimate the sentiment in the South as to its imperialistic policy by the applications for officers' commissions in the volunteer army.

FROM BISHOP TURNER.

The Well Known Georgia Negro Defends His Deportation Scheme.

To the Editor of The Post.

Atlanta, Ga., August 26.—In your issue of the 12th instant I notice the following:

"The plan of Bishop Turner is utterly impracticable and there is not the least probability of its ever being tried. To ship 7,000,000 on one continent and set them down for permanent residence on another continent, thousands of miles away, is a 'Utopian dream,' etc."

Of course you are referring to my negro African emigration plan, which is the only solution to the problem of the negro problem, that mortal can think of outside of re-enslavement or extermination, which will surely come if things continue as they are. God may decide and formulate some other plan, but not mine. And I very much believe that the Lord Himself would have to accompany any other by miraculous interpositions, as He did in the case of Israel's exodus from Egypt. I am not a fanatic, but I am a realist. Now you speak of the removal of 7,000,000 colored people to Africa as a "Utopian dream," and wholly impracticable. Let us see.

Suppose the United States congress would set apart \$105,000,000 for African emigration. At \$15 each, the entire 7,000,000 could be transported to Africa as cheaply as over \$300,000,000. The charges made by Captain Gillette, the charges on the part of Carter in submitting the papers to a quasi judicial board, that they might be used as a basis for a partial official investigation, divided them of the character of secrecy. The prosecution properly contended that, no matter how the papers came into the possession of the judge advocate, whether lawfully or unlawfully, the court could take no cognizance of the manner of his becoming possessed of them. As a matter of fact, the papers were for the most part retained vouchers for the expenditure of public money. They were not, however, either color which Carter had arranged that he might deceive his superior officers when absent from his proper station without authority. This offense constituted one of the charges brought against him.

This plea will not hold water. Those papers were turned over voluntarily by Captain Carter to the three engineer officers of the court martial. It is not to be supposed that the court would have taken cognizance of the manner of his becoming possessed of them. As a matter of fact, the papers were for the most part retained vouchers for the expenditure of public money. They were not, however, either color which Carter had arranged that he might deceive his superior officers when absent from his proper station without authority. This offense constituted one of the charges brought against him.

After receiving the report of Mr. Edmunds the president sent the papers to the attorney general, who will have them in charge. An abstract of the evidence and an elaborate argument was filed with the attorney general by Messrs. Walter G. Charlton, Abram J. Rose, Frank P. Blair and William W. Mackall, counsel for Captain Carter, and subsequently Wayne MacVeagh filed an argument on behalf of the accused. To these efforts on the part of Carter's counsel, Colonel Burr was called upon to make answer, which he did, the court being in session May 15, 1899. In this answer all the points of Carter's counsel were fully covered and he left them not a leg to stand on. Space forbids me to quote some of the strong points of the attorney general, but they are so self-evident and so convincing that they are not prejudicial and who is not interested in the release of a convicted thief.

From the foregoing necessarily brief statement of the merits of the case, it is clear, together with the short narrative of the methods adopted before and after the trial for saving the accused from just punishment for his crimes, it will be inferred that the influences that have successfully prevented the president from performing a plain duty and promptly acting upon the findings of the court martial must have been of the most potent character. I guess they were. We do not know all of the influences that have been at work on McKinley, but I think I know a few of them.

In the first place, Tom Platt has ever been one of Carter's mainstays throughout this whole case. Tom Platt is a part owner of the stock of the United States Express company, and so is Mr. Westcott, the rich father-in-law of Carter. That was enough to bring Platt into the case and he has got further in for other reasons. Both republican and democratic influence has been at work to keep this convicted man out of the penitentiary.

Greene and Gaylor both knew that if they let Carter go over the road that they would both soon follow him. They also knew that if congress ever got hold of this matter, and a congressional investigation was held, that it, unlike a court martial, could compel the attendance of persons and papers and that their name was "mud."

I know that in the winter of '98 while this court martial was going on a resolution was introduced in the house and referred to the committee on military affairs, calling for just such an investigation. Gaylor appeared on the scene and an

AS TO THE CARTER CASE.

(BY C. A. EDWARDS.)

Washington, August 27.—(Staff Special.) Carter case, chapter number three. As before stated, the trial of Captain Carter by the court martial occupied four months. The accused was represented by able counsel, and was furnished with every facility and opportunity to meet the charges against him. Many witnesses were examined and several thousand pages of testimony taken.

When the case was closed the court occupied two days in deliberation, and then reached a conclusion. Although there has been no official promulgation of the sentence and findings, it is well understood that the accused, by a unanimous vote of the court, was found guilty of all the charges and specifications and was sentenced to dismissal from the army, to pay a fine of \$10,000 and undergo a term of imprisonment. There could be no other outcome in view of the testimony and the high character of the court.

The result was evidently plainly foreseen by the accused and his counsel. Before the record reached Washington, Frank P. Blair, one of Carter's counsel, called at the White House on the way from Sacramento, California, and met the president and urged the president to send the record when received to some able lawyer outside of the war department for examination and review. This was an unusual proceeding, but it was not remarkable in view of what had previously been done in an irregular and extraordinary way in connection with the case. When the record was received by the secretary of war it was sent to the judge advocate general for examination and review, which is the regular method of procedure.

It was given careful examination by that officer, who found the proceedings regular, the findings in accordance with the testimony, the sentence in accordance with the law and the findings. The approval of the findings and the execution of the sentence was recommended to the executive. Following the regular channels, the record should have gone next to the commanding general, but instead of this it was sent directly to the secretary of war, who carried it to the president, presumably with his formal approval.

It was at this point that the powerful influences that had been exerted for Carter from the outset again made themselves manifest. Instead of giving the case personal examination the president referred the record to former Senator George F. Edmunds, with instructions to prepare a brief touching the regularity of the proceedings and the righteousness of the findings for the benefit of the president. Mr. Edmunds, it is understood, reported that some of the papers introduced in the trial were improperly introduced, notably what was known as Carter's private papers, and that the facts established outside of those papers were sufficient to convict on a number of the charges, for which the penalty was dismissal. It is further understood that Mr. Edmunds suggested that the sentence be mitigated to simple dismissal from the army.

The persistent outcry of Carter's counsel over the so-called private papers would lead to the suspicion that the prosecution had seized by improper and illegal methods papers and letters of the accused of a personal and private character, and having no relation to the issues he was cited before a court martial to answer.

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OHIO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

1. We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1896 and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of all other nations in the world.

2. The Hon. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence and we demand his renomination in 1900.

3. We recognize the solemn fact that our government can not be both republican and imperial.

4. We stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our Republic.

5. We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then by example, we can proclaim the blessings that flow from free institutions and thus procure "benevolent assimilation" without "criminal aggression."

6. We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires.

7. We commend the action of congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest.

8. We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers and sailors from Bunker Hill to this very hour as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world; but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence between England and the republican administration, whereby the Nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.

9. We demand that the Cubans and Filipinos not only be permitted, but encouraged to establish independent republics, deriving all of their government powers from the consent of the governed.

10. We denounce the republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subservency to the shipping interests of Great Britain and we denounce the so-called Hanna-Payne shipping bill, which, if enacted into law, would further shakele our interests.

11. We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient navy.

12. A large standing army in our Republic is a menace to liberty.

13. We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the eight-hour law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops; the prohibition of sweat shops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

14. We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruit of a gold standard and other corrupt republican legislation on questions of the tariff; and we demand that all articles, the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free list. We denounce the attorney general of the United States, appointed from the State of New Jersey, the holder of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them, and we commend the present attorney general of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such combinations and pledge the nominees of this convention for attorney general to the enforcements of the statutes of the State against them.

15. We demand a cessation of National bonded debt building to cure posterity.

16. We demand a return to rigid economy in the administration of public affairs and a proper reduction of all fees and salaries.

17. We demand a reduction of taxation and more equitable distribution of the burden.

18. We believe that honest political leaders are necessary and command the respect of the people and parties.

Political bosses are to be detested and are inimical to our form of government. Bosses represent simply a concentration of political power or a ring. They live and exist through jobs and schemes loaded upon the taxpayers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its votes and visit political death upon any who refuse to bow to their dictation. They select the nominees, who, if elected, remain their tool and administer their official powers in the interests of their bosses, not the people.

The platform then denounces republican bossism in Hamilton county and the State; denounces the frequent and outrageous exercise of lynch law in Ohio and other States and especially against the colored citizens, and recommends the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to suppress such unwarranted acts of violence; and recommends a constitutional amendment, providing for the election of president, vice president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE.

The election of M. Philippe Gille to the Academy of Fine Arts increased to ten the number of journalists who are members of the institute.

John K. Cowen, the new president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, was graduated from Princeton at the head of his class in 1868.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson spends four hours of every day looking after his farm after he has given the first three hours following breakfast to literary work.

Joseph Chamberlain, the well known English statesman, was a Sunday school teacher some thirty years ago in connection with the Church of Wesleyan, in Birmingham.

Rev. L. E. Holden, the new president of the university of Wooster, entered Beloit college with just \$25 in the world. He was graduated free from debt and \$500 ahead.

The Rev. Dr. Elias Riggs of Constantinople, who labored in the cause of missions for sixty-seven years, is the oldest alumnus of Amherst college. He was graduated in 1829.

John Ruskin has not had his photograph taken in thirty years, and John Haro has allowed himself to be caught by the camera only once. This was at the express desire of Queen Victoria.

Syed Ali, only son of the sultan of Zangbar, who is now being educated at Harrow called at the British foreign office recently and was presented to the Marquis of Salisbury by Sir Arthur Harding.

SOME POSTSCRIPTS.

St. Louis has an aluminum handicraft. The German army includes more than 10,000 military musicians.

It will surprise many to learn that ear diseases were studied some 2400 years ago. A million dollars were spent in stipends to Presbyterian ministers in Canada last year.

It is estimated that 400,000 acres of land in the United States are planted with vines. The black liquor of Central America will attack any man by night or day whom he finds lying down.

The government bureau of ethnology has the services of two women of recognized reputation in ethnology. The average duration of yellow fever is a week, but in graver cases the attack may be precipitate and prove speedily fatal. Among the peculiar attractions at the Paris exposition will be a great machine for making clouds of all varieties at will. While Liverpool has greatly increased in importance as a shipping port, it has for center.

All mechanical powers, the screw, lever, pulley, inclined plane, wedge, wheel and axle, were known to the ancients and used in every day life.

A Texas Woman Writer.

Waco Times-Herald.

Mrs. Kate Alma Orgain of Temple is contributing some decidedly clever sketches to the press of the State. She wields a facile and graceful pen, and happily blends fact and fiction.

CONTEMPORARY EDITORIAL.

The Law of Effect.

Waco Times-Herald.

The Caldwell News-Chronicle stands at its marked position of opinion that it will not support any date for the legislature who fails to learn that they have not a free press in subject to prosecution for publishing anything reflecting on an individual, no matter if every word provided the event is not a court case in no other State of the Union. The papers of Texas are known to censor every communication, and fully guard every line, lest some annual, urged thereby by a scheming editor, bring suit for libel. The Galveston press, and possibly others, have answered court summons for actual occurrences of a legitimate character, and in several instances had to pay heavy damages which was no question as to the truth of statements they made.

If a State institution—the police for instance—should be so much to amount to a public scandal, and become the subject of legislative investigation, not a paper in Texas would dare to publish a word of what was published. But the Texas papers, and some of them, are not so afraid of the public. The editor of the News or the Post or the Herald will not dare send it forward, but will give it to papers outside the State, where it will be published. But the Texas papers, and some of them, are not so afraid of the public. The editor of the News or the Post or the Herald will not dare send it forward, but will give it to papers outside the State, where it will be published.

So unerring and unrelenting is the law of effect, that the courts have no option but to assess damages, and to consider the injury of what was published. But the Texas papers, and some of them, are not so afraid of the public. The editor of the News or the Post or the Herald will not dare send it forward, but will give it to papers outside the State, where it will be published.

The recital is tedious, perhaps the public has never fully realized the newswriters of Texas are in this particular. The regulations have been appealed to time and again as a measure of relief. But all to no purpose. Those charged with the conduct of daily newspapers of the State are not so easily deterred. They are not so easily deterred. They are not so easily deterred. They are not so easily deterred.

Grieg's Excuse.

The attorney general's excuse for prolonging the president's shielding of Captain Carter from punishment is "nothing more can be done in the matter." Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the captain, has made his argument for me.

Why "before me?" The decision with the president. When Lieut. Morford obtained \$300 on false pretenses and was sentenced to dismissal, Lieutenant Neill embedded \$100 in the same sentence, did the court refer the testimony and facts to private counsel and then to the general? Did he invite and accept an "argument" from their counsel? bit of it!

These Hottentots were not from their had no senators or other politicians back of them. No "nothing more can be done in the matter." Wayne MacVeagh, counsel for the captain, has made his argument for me.

The essence of justice is equality. The president, for reasons which he has disclosed, has violated the spirit of the law in the Carter case.

The Man to Lead the Fight.

Indications point to the nomination of John R. McLean as the democratic nominee for governor of Ohio. McLean is proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the greatest newspaper published in the State. He is both a philanthropist and a statesman, is intellectually and has impressed his individuality upon the affairs of his State and Nation. He is a democrat in all that he does, and in perfect harmony with the party of the people, which is generally recognized as an exceptionally strong man. It is the election of McKinley and not the election of McLean that is the danger to the country. It is the election of McKinley and not the election of McLean that is the danger to the country.

President McKinley's speech to the Testa vania volunteers at Pittsburgh was for justification and sympathy in the utterances of a chief executive of the greatest of all civilized nations. The president is rapidly developing a tyrant when